brick house, which stands in the dow of a big public school in Degravreet points the way to poor mothers parch of a place where they may leave f offspring while they go to work.

There is the same lack of elece in the interior, for so far the goo omen of St. Agnes's Parish who main the nursery have had no money to ad for decorations.

What they are more concernabout is to supply plenty of soap and er and make sure they are generouslyd and to provide an abundance of g. plain food, which they seem to thin es the children more lasting good thesthetic surroundings.

Miss O'Brien, who is matron, 1 nurse, manager, housekeeper and 'ard in one, has kept her present post ost ever since the inception of the nry, nine years ago, and she holds ded views

on the bringing up of children.

Not only does she believe the most important period of a child's for the formation of character is veen the second and fifth year, but s that to a great extent the foundation healthy or unhealthy adult life are bup during the same period.

Cleanliness, no pins, plento eat, are the slogan of Miss O'Brien's anistration, with the emphasis on plenty st.

"A child who is hungry or po nourished can't be either good or we she says, and some children require s food than others. I invariably put thestion, 'Do you wish any more?' to someingsters at every meal, for the reason th have discovered that one helping dnot satisfy

Although under Catholicanagement, St. Agnes's Day Nursery opits doors to children of any and all creec ovided they

"When a woman prentaerself the first time I tell her the rus ofhe place: 'You must bring your chdreshere clean,' I explain, and you mt se buttons where buttons are intend to , and not use pins in place of buens.'

"While here themalle children wear aprons provided / thenursery which protect their dress, and fore they start and they leave he clean.

ing, with windws at either

of small chai and four sine cribs at the further end which little fcs in need of a nap may fd one.

There we no curtains tahut out the sunshine, wich poured in flupon a tiny urchin curl up fast asleeps one of the mats, and ca couple of dozenher children of from ; to 6 sitting in ttle groups here and sere-clean, neat, ill fed, rosy cheeked yungsters every on In a corner lay a pile f unused toys andills.

"Why se not the children uig the toys?" the visite asked in astonishmt. "For wis reason: When I to dinner I make thm put away the toyntil I come back, faring they may huthemselves with th blocks and balls or too rough play it my absence. In th time they

must the a rest or at least ip romping and lethe toys alone. "Mid me? Yes indeed. hone ever dream of touching that pilintil I get backand I am seldom or nevobliged to

resor to any punishment. "I im no believer in corporamishment, anyray. If a child has beenoublesome during the day I refuse to kisim or her when the mother comes to fetnim home. and that settles it. The youster goes

of feeling deeply disgraced I behaves beter next time. 'So far as age goes our rus elastic. We take in children from two tght years oid. We send the older oninto the kindergarten next door and I il care for them only before 9 in the ming-they generally arrive by half past and from

The average number we looker in one day is thirty-five, although thtendance often jumps up to fifty. In cag for the children the feature I lay mostess on is

to give them enough to eat. Fortunately Mgr. Duffy, spial director of the nursery, feels exactas I do on this subject, and so does the woman

of the house committee. Theyver try to stint me in any way." "What is the nursery menu?" MO'Brien

"We have really two menushe answered, leading the way down to dining room at the right of the front (This room was furnished with a long table covered with white oilcloth and bunded with small chairs. At every pl was a large bowl and plate, and Mis'Brien pointed out, hanging between thadows, framed menu card, which shed was followed the year round, with sional exceptions in summer and on idays. Here is the menu:

Monday-Hot roast beef, boiledatoes. farina and milk. Tuesday-Vegetable soup, bread butter and bread pudding.

Wednesday-Stewed tripe and b, rice pudding. Thursday-Mutton stew and potothom tny and syrup.

THREE MEALS ADAY FOR 5 (...

THREE MEALS ADAY FOR 5 (...

THAT'S THE RULE FOR CHILDN

OF ST. AGNES'S NURSER!

Feed Them Properly When They're tle
and They'll Be Well When They're

I.D. Says the Director, Miss flen
—Rules Against Pins and Dir'es.

St. Agnes's Day Nursery in the tugh
of Brooklyn is not imposing in appace.
A shabby sign, tacked to a shabbyking
A shabby sign, tacked to a shabbyking which stands in the dow

TREE FEARED BY MEXICANS. Many Fatal Accidents Have Happened

Under It. Because of the many fatal accidents that have occurred under a huge tree that grows in the Haciendita ranch, in the Zamora district, Michoacan, peasants of the region are growing more and more superstitious about its supposed fatal omen and they begin to call it "arbol maldito" (cursed

tree). The tree is supposed to be over 75 years old, says the Mexican Herald, and is said to have been planted by a man who, because of his numerous crimes and his forgetfulness of the Divine law, was swallowed up by the earth. That man, according to tradition. was un hombre muy malo. He never went to mass, never confessed, did not have the image of a saint in his house, did not carry a rosary around his neck and never made the sign of the cross. There was not a beggar in the town who had ever received "tlaco chiquito" (old coins equivalent to 11/2 cents) from him. He never gave anything for the Church and never took off his hat when he met a "padrecito" on the street.

It was rumored that he was responsible for many murders and other atrocious crimes, but he was never in jail, neither could he be incarcerated, because he had a compact with the devil and whenever he invoked his satanic majesty the latter rendered him either invisible to human eyes or smaller than an ant, so that he could easily escape danger. He had no friends nor relatives, because he was shunned by all.

One thing he loved: birds and trees. He planted numerous trees and fed big flocks of birds that knew him and came to his home every morning to pick the crumbs of bread which he threw in the patio.

children of any and all cree covided they live within the boundary lift the parish or come from a parish wherere is no day nursery solely to be near a nursery.

"In order to suppress as as possible a spirit of pauperism," MiO'Brien explained, "we make a nomirharge of five cents a day for each child, if there are three in the family, we tethe three for ten cents a day.

"Just now I have in the befour children under seven years belong to a woman who goes out to wash anon by the day when she can get the wor! never insist on payment in advanced many times we take in youngsters when their mother is looking for we "If there are two pan we refuse to take their children, becase that case one can stay at home and plafter them, and I also refuse to take idy children and children whose clotheare nned on.

"When a woman prentaerself the first time I tell her the rule of the care is no day in the pation. Many years ago—and this is well remembered by the peasants; it was Good Friday—everybody in town had attended the religious services of the morning and were going to their homes when a terrific noise was heard. They rushed to the street where it came from to find out what it was, and saw how the earth had opened under the cursed man's feet. He was enveloped by thick flames and smoke and disappeared beneath the surface of the earth. This was considered a most deserved punishment. While the faithful were in the church the cursed on the street, as was done in those days, he placed a burning cigarette in the lips of the image. Soarcely had he made eight or ten steps when he was engulfed by the inferno.

That very day all the trees that he planted, except the cursed one, dried up, and all the birds he had fed died.

An attempt was made to cut down the tree that had not dried up, but the man who made the attempt dropped dead upon stepping upon the shadow of its foliage.

who made the attempt dropped dead upon stepping upon the shadow of its foliage. The man's body had to be left there, to be eaten up by crows, because nobody had the courage to approach and remove it.

Since that day numerous persons have met a tragic death under that tree. A pedestrian who went under it for shade on a hot summer day was bitten by a snake and died in two hours. Three men on protect their dress, and fore they start borne I wash everface anpair of hands.

They arrive, or ight toarrive, clean, and they leave he clean.

and died in two nours. Three men on different occasions sought shelter from the rain under its branches, and were struck by lightning. A woman who was hanging some clothes to dry from the trunk of the and they leave he clean.

"You can see it yourse how the rule works," said Mi O'Brien a visitor the other day, leading the waxpetairs to the nursery. This oom runs om the front to the back of e second fic of the building, with wingwe at either id.

some clothes to dry from the trunk of the tree, was attacked and killed by a billy goat that came from nobody knows where and that was never seen again. Two was rading a burro innocently led his animal to the tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of the society knew in the southern society, here in New York. An old gentleman of 80, without friends or support of any kind, who was a Captalin in the army of the Southern Society Robert L. Heavy with money getting, the sad gray people pass. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of this fatal tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death. The last victim of the southern society, here in New York. An old gentleman of 80, without friends or support of any kind, who was a Captalin in the army of the Southern Society Robert L. Heavy with money getting, the sad gray people pass. The fatal tre The floor is are save fotwo or three small mats at the only fuiture is a lot rainstorm. ran under the tree for shelter; like his predecessors on such occasions he

was struck by lightning. was struck by lightning.

The horror that peasants have for this tree is so great that peons refuse to work on the fields half a mile around it. Propero Garcia, the owner of the ranch where that tree grows, is said to have made up his mind to have it blown up with dynamite, but he has been unable to find a man who willing to do the work, so it seems probable that he will have to do it himself.

MODERN BUCKBOARDS.

Rubber Tires Now on the Wheels of This

Originally Primitive Vehicle. "If the man who made the original buckboard could see one of the sorts we turn out nowadays." said a carriage manufacturer, "he would certainly turn around in

"The first buckboard, consisting of a seat placed on an elastic board whose two ends rested on a pair of axles, was a very simple and a very rough and ready vehicle, designed for use on rough and rocky country and mountain roads, and there are parts of the country in which such buckboards are still used, turned out by local makers; but the modern buckboard, while it still preserves in a general way the buckboard simplicity of appearance, is a very different proposition from that.

"We put now between the axles under the buckboard longitudinal steel springs, which prevent the boards sagging unduly, and give it greater strength and power of resistance and elasticity. We make such buckboards with one, with two, or with three seats, seating two, four or six rsons; and we make them either without persons; and we make their either without tops or with them—a buggy top on a single seated buckboard, and suitable tops on larger buckboards if they are desired.

"And on some buckboards, to be used in districts where the character of the roads is such as to make their use advantageous, and the part of the roads is such as to make their use advantageous.

we put rubber tired wheels. No owner would want a rubber tired buckboard to be used in regions where the roads were sandy or rocky; in such steel tired wheels would be best, but rubber tires are very good for a buckboard to be used in the city, where few buckboards are used, or on buckboards sed in parts where the roads are

macadamized. macadamized.

"The seats of these modern buckboards are made wide and with high backs, for comfort, and they are upholetered with the best of materials; which are, for that matter. used in these vehicles throughout, for they are made for service as well as comfort and they are in fact most serviceable as well as most comfortable. But the man driving one of the old original buckboards, and who had never seen one of these, would certainly turn to look at it if he should chance to meet one of these modern buck-

poards on the road. Carp Dropped From the Clouds.

From the St. Louis Republic. While Charles Thompson and John Allmu fumigators in the employ of the Health Department, were standing on a porch at 3713 Lincoln avenue yesterday afternoon during the storm, a fish weighing nearly two pounds fell from the clouds.

Friday—Scrambled eggs, mashed toes, rice pudding.

Saturday—Vegetable soup, boiled toes, boiled rice, with milk and sugar.

"Twenty children over 4 years town to dinner to-day and they will have aper at 5 o'clock of bread and milk, a sr of jam or preserve or a piece of cas it happens to be.

"Children old enough to go to thelergarten do not get breakfast here in the last two weeks that a fish has fallen in a heavy rain. Several days ago a large fish of the same variety fell on an awning on North Broadway.

The fish was still alive when it struck the ground yesterday. Disregarding the rain, Thompson and allmus raced for the prize, which was flopping on the ground. Thompson reached the fish first and claimed the prize.

POEMS WORTH READING.

How the Boys Got Together. The Blue and the Gray were united one day,
And this was how it came true;
The Boys in Blue were gray with dust. And the Boys in Gray were blue. The Blue and the Gray are united again. But not in the selfsame way: The Boys in Gray are now "true blue,"

And the Boys in Blue are gray.

STILLMAN F. KNEELAND. Once More.

When dogwood blossoms star the lanes With flawless white. And thrushes in melodious strains Discourse delight; When dandellon torches pale Their golden fire.

And opes its urns by height and vale

The wilding briar: When each breeze sounds as though it hymned A love song pure.

And every heart is buoyed and brimmed

With wander lure: When all the ways of this old earth Seem ways of dream --Glamour and gleam:

Then, then we know the long duress Of doubt is o'er; We are grown one with happiness; 'Tis June once more!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The Solvers. Four score of years had drifted white The beard upon his breast, But still he searched, and ever sought, Earth's long unanswered quest

He weighed all old philosophies, Each faith, each hope, each tale: And only silence mocked his cry.
"What lies beyond the Veil?"

A little child there was whose years Had scarce outrun life's dawn, Who played a moment on the way. Who prattled, and was gone.

Still seeks the sage of star and clod, Still questions he, for lo! The one who never asked at all

Togo.

Togo to the Mikado: That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brillians virtue of your Majesty and to the protection of the action of any human being.

Oh. Togo, come off, You don't have to root For his Majesty's virtue So long as you shoot On the lines that you do:

And we tell you, old chap, The Emperor's virtue Ain't much of a snap Unless it is backed By the guns of a feet

That you and your sallors Have shown can't be beat And ancestral spirits. Oh. Togo, are not The gun playing spirite

That rise up and swat

The power of the Russians, And clutter the sea With ruined remainders From good gunnery. Oh, Togo, come off,

You are very polite To jolly your ruler On winning the fight: But, say, don't you know We really believe

When you sent in that message You laughed in your sleeve?
W. J. LAMPION.

The Gray and the Green From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The gray streets of London are grayer than the The gray streets of London where I must walk my The gray city pavements are hard to tread, alas! My heart and feet are aching for the Irish grass. For down the winding boreen the grass is soft as silk.
The wind is sweet as honey, the hedges white as milk;
Gray dust and grayer houses are here, and skies
like brass.
The lark is singing, soaring o'er the Irish grass.

tile plain.
But in this sad gray Jondon God knows I go in pain.
O brown as any amper, and clear as any glass.
The streams my heart hears calling from the Irish grass.

The gray streets of London they say are paved with gold:
I'd rather have the cowslips that two small hands could hold: could hold:
I'd give the yellow money the foolish folk amass
For the dew that's gray as sliver on the Irish grass. I think that I'll be going before I die of grief.
The wind from over the mountains will give my
heart relief:
The cuckoo's calling aweetly, calling in dreams. Come home, come home, acushla, to the Irish grass

The Best Hour.

From the Houston Post. "Get down on the floor here, daddy,
Get down on the floor and play."
And that is the song my baby
Sings to me at close of day.
"Get down on the floor and tumble,
Get down on the floor now, daddy,
Me 'anta to sit down on you."

Then overboard goes the paper.
And down on the floor goes dad;
And onlo tim clambers baby.
And baby is more than glad;
And daddy's a horse and wagon.
Or daddy's a ship at sea.
And rolls with a little baby.

Yea, rolls with the babe and tumbles, And grumbles, and haws, and gees, And always a dimpled baby With rounded and dimpled knees Sits perched aboft unfearing. And laughing with childish glee As the daddy ship goes tossing And tumbling across the sea.

And, oh, but that ship is careful:
The waves may foam and curl,
But never the ship goes plunging
Too much for the baby girl.
And never the horse gets fractious,
Or plunges or jumps aside
So much as to mar the pleasure
Of the wee little girl astride.

Oh. good is the hour of gloaming.
When labor is put aside
And daddy becomes a horsey
A wee little girl may ride:
Or daddy becomes a plunging
Big ship on the stormy seas.
And is guided and capitained onwar
By a baby with dimpled knees.

From the Washington Star No more Congress.
No more speech.
No more opera.
No more screech.

No more party.
No more ball.
No receptions
Till next fall: No more spangles. No more curl. No more dress coat All severe— Let's give thanks That summer's near

Conceit. From the Somerrille Journal. I don't like the conceiled man!
His self-sufficent airs
Arouse in me a keen desire
To kick him down the stairs.
It stirs me up to see him pose,
And hold his head so high,
When everybody knows that I
Not half so smart as I!

He's such a priggish, puffed up, vain, Consummate egotist!

I'm sure, if he should die to-day

He never would be missed.

Why should he strut and put on airs,

For every one to see,

When everybody knows that I

Am twice as smart as he!

What things would betide: Quite certain the prospect That beggars would ride. If wishes were autos. Tie useless to talk, And equally certain
That rich men would walk.

MCLANDSURGE WILSOW.

If wishes were borses

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Kindly state if Baltimore is in a county.
B. B. Monatson It is. It is the county seat and coextensive with the county of Baltimore City. With the single and only apparent exception of Louisians, where the name parish is in use, the county is a prime unit of our system of Government, a direct descendant in law and history from the English shire lts historio officers are the Sheriff and the Coroner, and it must possess a court, a jail and usually an almshouse. The unit position of the county is very clear in law; it permits the existence of towns and cities subordinate to itself: it federates with other equal counties to form and create a State. Even where city and county are conterminous as in the case of Baltimore and many cities, the county government remains absolutely integra in the conspicuous instance of New York the city has to acknowledge the underlying security of no

What foreign Powers, if any, during the War of the Rebellion granted belligerent rights to the Confederate States? Kindly define the meaning and scope of the term "belligerent rights." F. B. Belligerent rights are such governance by the rules of civilized war as properly and of usage belong to States at war. When the warring States are sovereign Powers the existence of belligerency is self-explanatory. When the case is that of revolution or insurgency the rebellious party has no standing in international law; it is the international recognition of an insurgent government by neutral Powers as a belligerent which brings it within the protection of the laws of war. The recognition in 1861 of the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France, though opposed by the Government of the United States, is now regarded as undoubtedly proper

less than five countles.

Give place and date of birth of Andrew Jackson. I have heard that he was born at sea of Irish parentage, and was, therefore, not eligible for the Presidency.

R. W. C.

The eligibility of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency is not to be controverted; he was President. His father and mother emigrated from Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland in 1765. Andrew Jackson was born March 18, 1767. The State of his birth is somewhat uncertain, for it was in a log cabin in the Waxhaw settlement within a quarter of a mile of the State line. In three formal documents Gen. Jackson refers to himself as a native of South Carolina; but the evidence adduced by his biographer, Parton, seems to show that he was really born in North Carolina. When he was but three Carolina and there the boy grew up.

To decide a question which has been agitating the minds of several people, kindly state whether or not it is proper to use an apostrophe in the following expresson and also whether before or after the "s." "A six months supply."

ROBERT EDWARD JAMES.

Either form is defensible, "six months supply" or "six months' supply." The latter form is approved by Blair in his Rhetoric. On the other hand Goold Brown, a grammarian of the type which moved Whitney to write his "Basentials of English Gram mar" in order to free the speech from such a mass of uncomprehending rules, argues for the possessive case. His principal point seems to be that ecause the idlom is to say "one month's supply therefore we must deny that other equally sound idiom "six months supply" and use the possessive

1. By whom and for what term of office are the interstate Commerce Commissioners appointed?
2. How many constitute a full board?
3. Is the board partizan?
4. Does the law provide for a quorum of the members at the hearings given by E. O'SULLIVAN. 1. By the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate: the term is indefinite, that is until the qualification of a successor. 2. Five. 3. Yes, in the sense that it is not provided that it shall be bipartizan. As, however, its functions are largely of a judicial character, the question of party amilation does not arise for practical consideration. The decisions are rendered by a majority of the commission, but hearings may be conducted by individual commissioners, under ordinary con-

What positions, if any, in the United States Navy are open to graduates of a technical school holding degrees of mechanical engineer? What rank and what pay would they receive? Navr. After enlisting in the ordinary course as a lands

man a mechanical engineer would without loss of time be assigned to the engineering division and become eligible for appointment as warrant machinist. The pay for the first three years after date of appointment is at the rate of \$1,200 at sea. \$900 on shore duty, \$700 on leave or waiting orders for the second three years, \$1,300, \$1,000 and \$800; for the third, \$1,400, \$1,300 and \$800; for the fourth \$1,600, \$1,300 and \$1,000; and after twelve years. \$1,800 \$1,600 and \$1,200

Please give the name and address of the secretary, president or other official of a society known as the Southern Society, here in New York. An old gentleman of 80, without friends or support of any kind, who was a Captain in the army of the South, is very anxious to locate them.

GEORGE COLLINS.

Broad street; of the Confederate Vetera of New York the adjutant is Edwin Selvage, 101 Produce Exchange.

What was the spelling of the title of the play produced by Sothern some years ago? One side maintains that the spelling was "Lord Chol-mondely," while the other claims it was "Chumley." M. S. K.

The latter is the form in the title of the play. When spoken in the piece, there was no way of discovering whether the actor was following the divagation of his author on the program or was keeping in mind the correct spelling of the Engme, for the pronunciation is, of course, the

A dispute has arisen as to the proper designation of the town next to Yonkers on the Hudson River Railroad. I claim it is "Hastings-on-Hudson."

W. B. Rogers. Somewhat oddly, the printed letterhead under which the query is written confirms the existence of the possibility of such a dispute arising, for it uses the name both as Hastings and Hastings-on-Hudson. The name of the post office after due

consideration by the Board on Geographic Names has been fixed as Hastings upon Hudson. 1. Is there anything in their oath of office that forbids Supreme Court Justices to partake of intoxicating beverages? 2. Is it customary to serve such beverages at dinners given by Greek letter fraternities?

GEORGE MARCY STONE. 1. Not yet. 2. The aim is to reproduce Hellenic conditions in these educational associations, and presume this to include Greek beverages. however, wrote "water is best," and Pindar

As a special favor, kindly answer the following wo questions: When and where was John D. Rocke-leiler (oil magnate) born: When has he immigrated to this country?

FREDERICE J. VOELPEL.

Mr. Rockefeller was born in Richford, Tioga ounty, N. Y., and was therefore under no necessity to immigrate at any time. Citizenship in the United States by nativity is not an insuperable

obstacle to success in Ife. When a vehicle turns a sharp curve rapidly which wheels leave the ground, the inside or the outside?

J. H. FOOTE. The outer. Not only may you see this to be the

case by looking with your own eyes, but you may deduce it from the laws of centrifugal motion. It is for that reason that the outer rail on a railway What is the meaning of the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," which I have noticed on a series of delivery wagons?

V. E. L.

It is the motio of Scotland and means "No tries to hurt me without smarting for it." Taken in connection with the national thistie it is not devoid of a patent applicability.

Exiles of Erin.—In reply to the query of "NinetyEight" concerning the leaders of the United
Irishmen imprisoned at Fort George. Scotland.
I wish to say that their release was hampered by Rufus King, John Adams's Minister to
England, who was unwilling to afford them an
asylum in the United States. The foremost among
those distinguished patriots were Thomas Addis
Emmet, brother of the patriot martyr Robert
Emmet, Dr. William James, MacNeven, a distinguished physician and scientist; Thomas O'Connor,
a jeurnalist and father of Charles O'Connor, the
emiment jurist; Dr. William Tennant, also an eminent physician; William Sampson, John Chambers
and Joseph McCormick, John Savage in his interesting book "58 and '45" gives a akeich of their
lives. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, head of the
Emmet family of New York, could doubtless give
your correspondent all, the necessary information
about his grandfather's compatitots.

JNO. FLORENCE MCCARTHI.

Ireland's Flag.—In the Union Jack Ireland is represented by St. Patrick's Cross; red saltire on a white ground. The blue is the field for the Scotch emblem, a white saltire or St. Andrew's Cross. In the Royal Arms as displayed on the Royal Standard blue is the field, on which is emblazoned the golden harp with silver strings, the tradition being that the ancient flag of Ireland was blue, though some authorities claim it was orange, like the costume of the Gallowgiasses—and of the Rajput of India when prepared to die fighting in the John but in more modern times the green flag with sunburst or the harp without a crown has been to glory. Some tattered specimens carrie in the civil war by the Irish Brigade are in the Staty-ninth armory.

POLITICAL NOTES.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen of New York city is not to be renominated this fall, but a year hence he is to be nominated for Congress. Mr. Fornes, it is said, has expressed a wish to be sent to the House of Representatives and he is to be nominated either in the Eleventh district, now represented by William R. Hearst, or in the Eighth, now represented by Timothy D. Sullivan, Mr. Sullivan believing that he should return to the State Senate, to take the seat now occupied by John C. Fitzgerald of the Eleventh district.

A report is current in the inner circles of the New York Republican State organization that Gov. Higgins has already informed several influential Republicans that the condition of his health will prevent him from seeking a renomination next year.

Friends of Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court, First Department, New York, are deeply incensed that his candid utterances concerning Nan Patterson should have been reported in the newspapers. Justice Davis, it was added, believed when he made the speech at the dinner of the Phi Delta Phi which has been so severely criticized that he was discussing a purely problem at a private dinner and that his hosts should have protected him from public notoriety. Several of the hosts feel much more keenly than the Judge himself the unhappy ending of a most enjoyable evening, and say that they were not aware until it was too late that a representative of a press

"I'll invite you now," remarked Louis F. Payn of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., x-Superintendent of Insurance for the State, to a friend the other night, "to be my guest national convention to see President Roose-Mr. Payn either as a visitor or a dele-

gate has attended every national conven-tion of his party since 1880. "Nothing can stop the President's nomination," added Mr. Payn.

Gen. John S. Wise has a version of the inerview between President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon of the House of Representaives over the alleged determination of the President to purchase the supplies for the Panama Canal in the cheapest markets of the world which, in view of the well known candor of the President and the Speaker, might be interesting reading if Gen. Wise could divulge it for print.

Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller is already spoken of as the next president of the Union League Club in New York city.

Demogratic clubs have not often euterained Republican Presidents. Political experts with keen memories recall only two Club of New York city gave a reception to Andrew Johnson and when the Iroquois Club of Chicago gave a banquet to Theodore Roose-

Will the stand-patters or the revisionists control the next Republican national convention, three years hence? At Chicago a year ago it was estimated by Republicans that 40 per cent, of the delegates were revisionists. This situation is becoming in-teresting, because there are longheaded Democrats who already proclaim: "We are to elect our candidate for President in 1908 on a strictly tariff reform platform." years in politics quickly pass.

MADE THE CONFEDERATE SEALS. Adventures of Herman Baumgarten, En-

graver, Who Died Recently in Washington. WASHINGTON, June 3.-Herman Baumgarten, the official seal maker for the Southern Confederacy, died in this city last week. He used to say that he had made every seal used by the Confederate Government, and that he was regularly employed for that purpose. It was in the spring of 1861 that, at the solicitation of Senator Benjamin, he joined fortunes

of Senator Benjamin, he joined fortunes with the Confederacy.

"I first went to Montgomery, Ala., which was then the seat of government," said Mr. Baumgarten. "I was armed with letters of introduction to Alexander H. Stephens, who immediately offered me a good salary, which I declined, agreeing to do all the work—engraving—at a price to be set by myself. My offer was accepted, and I at once set to work engraving the great seal.

the great seal.
"While at Montgomery I practically completed engraving all the seals for the several departments of the Government. I secured the services of two expeengravers from New Orleans, bu king two weeks, and earning \$800 each they threw up their jobs and left. I had only worked six weeks when I sent for my wife and child, and I was able to put

"When the seat of government was "When the seat of government was moved from Montgonery to Richmond I accompanied the officials, traveling on the special train. Immediately after reaching Richmond I set about establishing a plant and soon had quite a shop. After finishing the seals I set about preparing to make designs for stamps and money on wood plates. Eventually steel plates were obtained and beautiful specimens of the engraver's art were turned out, equal-

the engraver's art were turned out, equaling the best work of to-day."

Mr. Baumgarten ran the blockade in the closing days of the struggle. In the latter two years of the war the subject of erect-ing mints for the coinage of silver and gold was discussed, and Baumgarten was sent to England to make the sent to England to make the necessary arrangements for doing this. He was furnished with credentials to persons in England and drafts on the London fiscal agent of the Confederate States, amounting to more than £2,000,000, with which to

agent of the Contential states, amounting to more than £2.000,000, with which to purchase machinery.

He went from Richmond to Wilmington, where the start to run the blockade was to be made. Presenting his credentials to the officer in charge of the port, he was put abroad a blockade runner due to get out at the first favorable opportunity.

After waiting an entire day, Mr. Baumgarten approached the captain and asked the reason for the delay. The captain handed him a pair of marine glasses and told him to take a look. The glasses revealed fourteen Yankee gunboats lying off the harbor in a semicircle.

"Do you think you'd try to get through that?" asked the captain. "We can only go under the most favorable conditions, and I am ready, rather than be captured, to blow up the ship and all on board."

The vessel had a cargo of cotton, and most of the bales were ranged upon the decks along the rails, fastened together with chains and forming a bulwark about the height of a man's head, being a splendid protection against a cannon shot. Mr. the height of a man's head, being a splendic the height of a man's head, being a splendid protection against a cannon shot. Mr. Raumgarten was led to a spot immediately over the forecastle. There the captain, lifting a tarpaulin which covered the deck, displayed to the astonished gaze of Mr. Baumgarten about six bushels of coarse gunpowder, which the captain said was to be used in "blowing everybody to hell if capture seemed inevitable."

At midnight the blockade runner started.

At midnight the olockade runner started.

Bermuda was reached safely, but Mr.

Baumgarten had to wait there for two weeks to get a vessel to Liverpool, and this delay proved disastrous to him in a financial

An uneventful voyage brought him

Liverpool and thence to London. There he presented his credentials and drafts and sought to get down to business at once.

The fiscal agent, however, was out of funds, and handing him £200 in gold as pocket money directed him to put up at the Queen Hotel, where all his expenses would be paid until news could be received from Bishmond. What the fiscal agent next heard from Richmond was the news of the downfall of the Confederacy. This left the fiscal agent and Mr. Baumgarten in the lurch, but Mr. Baumgarten was provided with a ticket to Paris and a letter of introduction to Mr. Slidell, then representing the Confederate Government at the French capital. Mr. Slidell took care of him until the President issued the annesty proclamation, when he willed out for home.

"I got here in time." said Mr. Baumgarten,
"to be arrested on an average of six times
a day, and if I had arrived two weeks sooner

I suppose I would have been torn to pieces."

FIRST TAX SALE IN 17 YEARS. Well Known Individuals and Concerns in

Debt to the City. The tax sale on June 14 will be the first of its kind to be held by the city in seventeen years. The law says that such sales shall be held every thirteen years, the theory being that with the penalty of 7 per cent. a year added for delinquency taxes double in that time, and it is not prudent or businesslike to extend credit beyond that period. It is customary, however, to adjourn these sales from time

to time, as happened in the present case. The property that will be offered at the coming sale is confined exclusively to the borough of Manhattan. It comprises every parcel on which taxes or water rent is unpaid from 1886 to 1901 inclusive. It also embraces the property of all public service corporations which have not paid the franchise tax for 1900, the year in which the law went into effect, and 1901.

This item alone mounts up into the millions. It is thought, however, that the corporations will settle before the day of the sale rather than have their property tied up by such a proceeding, which would entail the payment of heavy fees and might result in endless litigation. Some of the most valuable and best

paying property in the city is included in the advertisement of the sale and the owners are among the richest citizens, estates and corporations in New York. Among them are the Broadway Realty Company, St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, the Gould Hoyt estate, the New York Steam Heating Company, J. C. Bre voort, the John Pettit Realty Company, P. Lorillard estate, William Rhinelander Cosmopolitan Hotel, St. Andrew's parsonage, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, William B. Astor estate, C. V. S. Roosevelt, Dry Dock Rolling Mill, the New York Historical Society, old St. Mark's Church, J. G. K. Lawrence, J. B. Ireland, Cooper Union, the Protestant Episcopal Church house in Lafayette place, Courtlandt Palmer estate, the Grosvenor apartment hotel, J. J. Coogan, Goelet estate, the Salvation Army, A. T. Van Cortland, the New York Central and West Shore railroads, the General Theological Seminary, Robert A. Chesebrough, John C. Sheehan, St. Mary's Hospital, the Northwestern Dispensary, the Asylum for the Blind, C. W. Vanderbilt, A. B. Hamersley, the Spingler estate, the New York Hospital, L. L. Delafield, Samuel D. Coykendall, George C. Boldt, John M. Dodge, G. W. Pell. St. Leo's Church, the Union Square Hotel, the Madison Square Church House, Church of the Epiphany, the Lyingin Hospital, C. E. Rector, Church of St Mary the Virgin, E. C. Benedict, J. W. de Peyster, Roosevelt Hospital, Phelps, Dodge & Co., the Hoffman Arms apartment house, S. C. T. Tedd, I. V. Brokaw, the Lenox Library, T. E. Crimmins, Caroline W. Astor, Schermerhorn estate, the William Rhinelander estate, S. M. Milliken, the J. J. Astor estate and James Everard.

Against some of the property the charges are insignificant, but in many instances the amount due from individuals and estates whose ability to pay is well known is large. The largest amount due from a single person or institution is the charge against the Lenox Library.

This institution owes in the neighborhood of \$200,000 for taxee exclusive of the interest, which will bring the total up to more than

which will bring the total up to more than as much again. The library, being a public institution, has endeavored to have a bill passed by the Legislature exempting it from taxation, but thus far it has not been successful. It is said that failure of the effort was due to the fact that some individuals have some kind of shadows.

the effort was due to the fact that some individuals have some kind of shadowy claim to an equity in the vacant property to rear of the library.

"There are many reasons why taxes are allowed to fall into arrears," said an official of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears. "In some cases, of course, it is due to lack of funds on the part of the owners.

"The man may be land poor—that is he may be carrying more real estate than he may be carrying more real estate than he is able to take care of. The interest on the mortgages must be paid or he will be sold out. But he can let his taxes run from year

to year without troubling his head much "But in the case of rich individuals estates and corporations it is different. Sometimes taxes are not paid because the trustee for the property puts the money in his own pocket. You see, we send out no in his own pocket. You see, we send out no notices or bills for taxes on real estate, and people for whom property is held in trust may be in blissful ignorance that the city

has got a claim against them.
"It often happens also that a trustee may wish to improve property under his care. The courts as a rule won't let him borrow the courts as a rule won't let nim borrow the necessary cash, so instead of paying taxes he uses the money in improving the property. He has to pay the city 7 per cent. a year for its use, but he may be able to make 100 per cent. by using it for im-

"Then it may happen that a man is desirous of selling some of his holdings, but before he can do so he must make certain improvements. Instead of putting a mort-gage on the property he uses the money due for taxes.

"This is a simple way of raising a loan, and it leaves the property without apparent incumbrance. It also saves the necessity of searching the title and the expense of design a mortgage.

of drawing and recording a mortgage.

"When the property is sold the former owner can immediately discharge the obliowner can immediately discharge the obli-gation without going through any other formality than paying us the cash for the taxes, plus the penalty.

"It also happens often that certain prop-erty is offered for sale by us because the tenant has failed to pay the taxes or water

rents, or both, as agreed when the lease is made. In practically all these cases the owners are not aware that there are charges of this kind against the property."
Since the announcement of the sale many owners who were in arrears have paid up.

owners who were in arrears have paid up, together with 7 per cent. interest and their proportionate share of the cost of advertising. When the sale is held the city will probably be found to be the purchaser of practically every holding offered.

This does not mean that the municipality will take title to the property, but will bid it in pending a settlement of the claims. As a matter of fact property cannot be bought outright at these sales. It is knocked down to the bidder offering to take it for the least number of years. The successful bidder has to pay all the charges.

The owner then has the right to redeem the property within two years by paying

the property within two years by paying the buyer what he spent on it, plus 14 per cent interest. If the property is redeemed

cent interest. If the property is redeemed the day after the sale the owner must pay the interest for two years at the rate of 7 per cent. just the same. At the end of two years the owner still has six months grace, in which time he may redeem his property by the payment of 42 per cent.

The bidding is usually started at 1,000 years and knocked down to the city at those terms. The reason why speculators do not usually bid at these sales is that they may at any time within one year get a lease of the property for the term under which it was bid in by the city by paying the arrears, costs and 7 per cent.

They generally buy late, because in case of redemption they can only get 14 per cent. profit. If they buy a year after the sale and the property is redeemed they make a clear profit of 7 per cent.

Begged the Pope's Cap.

From the Birmingham Mail Writing from Malta to the Daily Mail, a ady tells an amusing story of a young priest

and the Pope "Our Archbishop," she writes, takes parties of people to interview the Pope. Our hospital chaplain, who is young and 'cheeky,' went two or three months ago. The Pope asked what he could do for him, and our priest replied:

"Holy Father, will you give me your cap

"Holy Father, will you give me your cap as a memento?"
"The Pope said: 'Would you give the Holy Father a cold in the head?"
"No, said our priest, 'I have brought another to prevent that, and he produced another skull cap out of his pocket. He got the Pope's own cap."

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CAN'T BUILD ON CANADA LINE. The Dominion Takes Steps to Head Off the

Liquor and Smuggling Trade. QUEBEC, June 3.-The Legislature of Quebec has hit upon a curious plan to lessen the smuggling and illicit liquor dealing upon the American frontier. Both the Canadian customs authorities and the officers of the Inland Revenue Department have had to fight the illicit trade carried on by the occupants of houses, shops, hotels, &c., built exactly upon the international boundary line. Thirsty residents of the State of Maine find it very convenient to enter a building in their own State, walk to the Canada side of it and there buy and drink as much liquor as they please. Very few who sell the liquor have even a Canadian license to do so, but when the Canadian officials make a raid on the place, it seldom happens that any liquor is to be found on the Canadian side of the line.

Then again, these border stores usually deal to a considerable extent in dutiable goods, those in demand upon the south of the line being kept in stock on the other cide until called for when the surroundings are clear.

The Legislature has just adopted a law prohibiting the erection of any building in the future within two feet of the American border. It remains to be seen, however, whether this law will not be made practically useless by erecting buildings on each side of the line only two or three feet apart, and tunneling the space separating the two cellars. And in any case, no means have yet been found to put a stop to the illicit trade conducted by the occupants of exist-

ing buildings. BOOMING THE FARMERS' TRUST. Gala Days When Society of Equity Organ-

izer Comes to Town. BISMARCK, N. D., June 3 .- Throughout the Northwestern States the American Society of Equity of North America, or the National Farmers' Union, as it is sometimes called, is gaining headway.

District organizers, who are busy in all

parts of the Northwest, have little difficulty in getting the ear of those who must constitute this "farmers' trust." as it is to be. They have figured that one convert means many-for when one farmer is imbued with the idea that, with proper cooperation, and his kind can fix the prices of their products, he cannot rest content until he has enlisted every farmer he knows. Incidentally, the country towns are making a good thing out of the movement.

They are like county fairs, these meetings. Scattered throughout the county are notices of the conferences. In the county seat the local band with its new uniforms volunteers its services. The business men decorate their stores. Ladies' aid societies decorate their stores. Ladies and societies hold special meetings, and refreshment booths crop up on the village green.

The proprietors of places dealing in other liquid beverages than those sold by the ladies' aid society get in an extra supply, and the Mayor thinks out a long speech of welcome. But the speaker of the day, of course, is the organizer, who says the same thing he has been saying to all other farmers in all other parts of the United States for two or three years.

States for two or three years. COSTLY STUDENT LAMPS.

of Fine Materials and Richly Wrought for Use on Library Tables. "Student lamps," said a lamp dealer, used to be all substantially alike, and sell at \$3 to \$4 apiece; but now we make

student lamps that range in price up to

\$100 apiece. "These finer and cost lier lamps are made of brass, with an old brass finish, and sometimes with a verde finish, and of bronze, and many of them are hand wrought. They are the regular student lamp type, but with the reservoir and fount in less severity of outline, made in graceful shapes and of heavier materials, and often with their surface finely carved-lamps not only of tace inner carved—lamps not only of utility, but, as well, of dignity and beauty.

"While these are truly student lamps, I do not imagine that there are many students who burn the midnight oil in lamps so costly. They are usually made with two branches, supporting two lamps, and they are most commonly sold for use in homes, to stand on a library table around which

with the aid of such a light, a number of persons may gather to sit and read in com-fort."

to stand on a library table around which.

Food for a Dog in Summer. From Outing. For a hundred years all of us have been told, and most of us have believed, that corn bread is not a good food for dogs. It has been called "heating." Authorities have told us that it had too much of a tendency to create fat, and not enough in the direction of bone and muscle. Recently, however, one of the great bench show handlers and judges has stated publicly that after trying all sorts of combinations he found that he could get his dogs into better condition with

corn bread than with any other food. About the same time an old foxhound man told me that he had observed closely for many years, and that his dogs had always more strength, vim and endurance when he fod them on corn bread. He said that oatmeal, manufactured biscuit and a mixture of meat and vegetables were all inferior in results. He feeds his mature dogs on meat twice a week and on corn bread the rest of the time. His puppies are raised almost entirely on corn mush and milk.

Question of Similitude.

From Harper's . Weekly A learned elergyman was talking with an illiterate preacher, who professed to despise "You have been to college, I suppose?

asked the latter.
"I have, sir," was the curt answer

"I am thankful," said the ignorant one, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning."

"A similar event occurred in Balaam's